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## NEW SPECIES OF COLEOPTERA OF THE TRIBE CLERINI, WITH NOTES ON OTHERS

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The primary intention of the writer was to give in this paper merely the description of a recently acquired and very interesting species of *Enoclerus*. In looking over the material in my collection, however, a few other non-descriptors came to my notice and, as most of these have been in my possession for many years, it was thought advisable to make them known now. To these descriptions I have added notes on some known species.

### **Placopterus subcostatus** Schaeffer

*Clerus thoracicus* var. *subcostatus* Schaeffer, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xxv, p. 131, 1917.

This form was described as a variety of *thoracicus* Olivier, and placed by me (in Leng's Catalogue of Coleoptera) as a variety of *cyanipennis* Klug. Renewed study of my material shows beyond a doubt that I was in error in placing this as a variety of *cyanipennis*, as *subcostatus* is entirely distinct, not alone by the longer, less broadly rounded prothorax, but also by the color of the decumbent pubescence, which in *subcostatus* is dark brown (nearly black in one specimen from Marion County, Florida). In *cyanipennis* the decumbent pubescence is grayish-white, although the erect hairs are black, just as they are in *P. thoracicus*.

I am unwilling to believe that the color of the vestiture and the sculpture of the elytra are of less than specific importance, and hence must regard *subcostatus* as a valid and distinct species.

Our few species of *Placopterus* may be separated by means of the following table:

Decumbent pubescence of elytra brown or black. . . . **subcostatus** Schaeffer  
Decumbent pubescence of elytra whitish or grayish.

Prothorax short, sides broadly and evenly rounded to near the base.

Prothorax reddish, the posterior margin narrowly, the anterior margin broadly, blue, elytra dark blue. . . . . **cyanipennis** Klug

Prothorax red with anterior margin black, varying to entirely black, elytra dark green with metallic reflections.

**cyanipennis** var. **dasytoides** Westwood

Prothorax longer, sides evidently constricted near apex.

Elytra dark blue or black.

Legs black.....**thoracicus** Olivier

Legs pale yellowish.....**thoracicus** var. **pallipes** Wolcott

**Enoclerus erro** new species

Form similar to *E. lecontei* Wolcott (*nigriventris* Leconte, preoccupied), but more robust and more depressed. Black, slightly aeneous, shining, apical and basal thoracic margins (the former broadly, the latter narrowly), basal fourth of elytra and trochanters rufo-castaneous. Head sparsely, finely punctate, more densely so toward the eyes and on occiput, densely clothed with recumbent and erect long, very coarse white hairs, a few rather long black hairs on occiput. Prothorax finely, rugosely punctate, pubescence as in *lecontei*. Elytra finely subgranulose, very finely and densely punctate, basal region nearly smooth, with a small number of large, shallow, scattered punctures, showing no tendency to become lineal in arrangement excepting a few which form a feeble subsutural row, basal fourth and apical third clothed with coarse whitish pubescence, the entire surface with erect and semi-erect sparse black hairs. Metasternum alutaceous, minutely, very sparsely punctate, with a few feebly impressed large punctures. Abdomen more densely and coarsely punctate than in *lecontei*. Length, 6.2 mm.

Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona, 5,000–8,000 feet, July. (F. H. Snow.) *Holotype*, a female (No. 121), in my collection.

Allied to *lecontei* but differing from that species by the wider head and prothorax, the broader and more depressed form and the more sparsely and less uniformly punctate head. The median angulated band of whitish pubescence seen in *lecontei* is here entirely wanting, and the whole of the basal fourth of the elytra (excepting the two large, obtuse basal tubercles) is rather densely clothed with whitish hairs, whereas in *lecontei* there is a band of these hairs at about basal fourth and the suture from this band to the base is also clothed with similar hairs.

**Enoclerus longissimus** new species

Elongate, slender, moderately convex, shining, black, mandibles, antennae, front tibiae and all the tarsi rufo-piceous; sparsely clothed with erect and semi-erect black hairs with a few gray recumbent hairs intermixed; elytra with an antemedian fascia of grayish-white hairs. Head, including the eyes, subequal in width to the prothorax, minutely, remotely punctate. Prothorax as long as wide, minutely, sparsely punctate. Elytra one-third wider than the prothorax, two and two-thirds as long as wide at base, sides subparallel, very slightly broader at apical third, thence arcuate to apex, the apices separately

rounded, surface punctured as in *ocreatus* Horn, but with four subsutural striae at middle on each elytron, basal tubercles feebly developed, post-scutellar depression feeble. Abdomen finely, remotely punctate, closer and coarser at the sides. Length, 6.5 mm.

New Mexico. (John D. Sherman, Jr.) *Holotype*, a female (No. 167), in my collection.

Allied to *E. ocreatus* Horn, but the form is much more slender, the sculpture of the elytra and abdomen finer and the elytral apices with the conspicuous gray hairs of that species wanting.

***Enoclerus lautus* new species**

Elongate, shining, head, prothorax, basal fifth of elytra, trochanters, tibiae and tarsi rufous; the head with a broad black maculation starting on middle of front and furcate upon occiput; thorax with two large rounded black discal maculations, a smaller one each side on the flanks, these all narrowly connected; elytra with a transverse median fascia, arcuate upon each elytron, composed of white pubescence, the rufous basal portion bordered posteriorly and the apical fifth clothed with white pubescence, vestiture elsewhere composed principally of long erect black hairs. Head, including the eyes, slightly narrower than prothorax at widest part, rather evenly and closely punctate, front with two well developed longitudinal impressions; antennae red, mandibles black. Prothorax very slightly longer than wide, more finely and sparsely punctate than the head. Elytra one-fourth wider than prothorax, sides feebly divergent from basal sixth to apical fifth, apices separately rounded, post-scutellar region feebly depressed, surface rugulose, finely punctate, coarsely, sparsely so at base. Posterior margin of abdominal segments pale yellow. Length, 5.5 mm.

Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona, 5,000–8,000 feet, June. (F. H. Snow.) *Holotype*, a female (No. 882), in my collection.

The relationship of this species to the other members of the genus is difficult to indicate; it is perhaps best placed in proximity to *E. pinus* Schaeffer.

The species of *Enoclerus* allied to *nigrifrons* Say and *nigripes* Say appear to be about the most misunderstood, and in collections the most confused, species of this rather extensive genus. The following table is offered as an aid to their recognition:

A. Elytra black with one or two, usually interrupted, whitish fasciae; moderately robust.

a. Head and prothorax red, abdomen black, legs brown.

***quadriguttatus* Olivier**

aa. Head and prothorax black, abdomen red, legs black.

***nigripes* var. *rufiventris* Spinola**

- B. Elytra black, the humeri red, fasciate as in section A, very robust. Head, prothorax, venter, abdomen and legs black. . . . . **gerhardi** new species
- C. Elytra black, the basal third or more red, fasciate as in section A.
- b. Shining; head and prothorax red, the occiput and front of the former usually black, the prothorax usually with a large discal black maculation, but varying from head and prothorax entirely red to the same parts entirely black.
- c. Rather slender, legs and ventral surface entirely black. **nigrifrons** Say
- cc. More robust, sutural margin of elytra from base to apical third, coxae and legs pale testaceous. **nigrifrons** var. **testaceipes** new variety
- bb. Feebly shining; head and prothorax usually red, sometimes in part or entirely black, the legs black, abdomen red.
- c. Elytra red in nearly basal half, front of head immaculate.
- nigripes** Say
- cc. Elytra red in basal third only, front of head with a more or less developed black maculation. . . . . **nigripes** var. **dubius** Spinola

**Enoclerus quadriguttatus** Olivier

*Clerus quadriguttatus* Olivier, Entomologie, iv, genus 76, no. 23, p. 18, pl. 2, figs., 23, a, b, 1795.

No species of *Enoclerus* found in the United States, so far as known to the writer, can be referred to the present species, the original description of which follows:

"23. Clairon quatre-taches.

*Clerus quadriguttatus*. Pl. 2. fig. 23. a. b.

C. noir; tête et corcelet fauves; élytres avec quatre taches blanches.

C. Niger, capite thoraceque rufis, élytris maculis quatuor albis.

Parvus. Antennae fuscae. Caput rufum oculis nigris. Thorax rufus pubescens. Elytra punctata nigra, fasciis duabus interruptis albis. Corpi nigrum. Pedes fuscii.

Il est petit, les antennes sont brunes. La tête est fauve, avec les yeux noirs. Le corcelet est fauve, pubescent. Les élytres sont ponctuées, noires avec deux bandes blanches, interrompues, qui paroissent former quatre taches, deux sur chaque élytre. Le dessous du corps est noir, avec les pattes brunes.

Il se trouve dans la Caroline.

Du Cabinet du cit. Bosc."

The figures cited by the author of this species are colored and agree perfectly with the description, as far as it goes, both as regards color and markings. One of the figures represents the insect much enlarged, the other intended to indicate the natural size is exactly five millimeters in length, thus agreeing in size and in general form with *nigripes* Say. The prothorax is, however, represented as being much more elongate than in *nigripes* and

its allies. *Quadriguttatus*, as shown, has the elytral maculations of a different type from its supposed allies: in *nigripes*, and its varieties, *rufiventris* and *dubius*, as well as in *nigrifrons* and almost imperceptibly in *gerhardi*, the basal maculations trend obliquely forward from near the lateral margins of the elytra to near the middle of each elytron, they are also more remote from base of elytra being at or but slightly before the middle of their length, while in *quadriguttatus* the basal maculations are confined entirely within the limits of the basal third of the elytra, and the trend of these is obliquely backward from near the side margin to near the suture; the subapical spots are somewhat triangular in form.

The writer has examined many hundred specimens of *nigripes* and allied forms without finding anything that could be considered as being Olivier's species. Special appeals to quite a few of our most enthusiastic and diligent collectors have utterly failed to bring to light this coveted species.

It is inexplicable that this species, so distinctively colored and strikingly marked, should have been allowed for such a long period of time to stand unchallenged as a member of our fauna, and especially so in view of the fact that Dr. John L. Leconte as long ago as 1849<sup>1</sup> placed this species under the caption "Species dubiae, an hujus patriae", both *nigripes* and *nigrifrons* having been rather fully described in the preceding pages. Nearly all subsequent writers seem to have been reluctant to take this view and as a result imposed the name upon an entirely distinct species. The occurrence of *E. quadriguttatus* within our faunal limits is so extremely doubtful that, in the writer's opinion, it would be better removed from our lists.

#### ***Enoclerus nigripes* Say**

*Clerus nigripes* Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., III, p. 191, 1823.

*Clerus incertus* Lec., Smiths. Misc. Coll., vi, p. 55, 1863.

*Clerus quadriguttatus* Auctt., nec Olivier, Leconte, Schenkling.

This is the species that has been wrongly identified by nearly all writers as *E. quadriguttatus* Olivier. It is, however, very distinct from that species, as it also is from *nigrifrons* Say. In the last mentioned species the abdomen is always black, red in *nigripes*. *E. nigrifrons* is a more slender species in which the upper surface is more finely sculptured and decidedly shining.

<sup>1</sup> Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., v, p. 25 (p. 17 of separates).

Dr. Geo. H. Horn<sup>2</sup> in the space of a single sentence sinks both *nigrifrons* and *nigripes* as synonyms of *quadriguttatus* Olivier, but Sigmund Schenkling<sup>3</sup> with whom the writer agrees, regards *quadriguttatus* Olivier as an unknown species.

**Enoclerus nigrifrons** variety **testaceipes** new variety

Differs from the typical form as follows: Less robust; elytral surface more roughly sculptured, basal tubercles much less developed, surface more depressed; the median fascia broader, its margins straight and parallel, not at all oblique, broadly interrupted at the suture; sutural margin from base to apical third pale testaceous. Legs pale testaceous. Color otherwise as in typical form. Length, 5.5 mm.

Miller, Indiana, June 27, 1915. (Wm. J. Gerhard.) *Holotype*, a male (No. 886), in my collection.

**Enoclerus gerhardi** new species

Similar in general form to *nigripes* Say. Black; two basal joints of antennae, mandibles (except apices), and the elytral humeri rufous; shining; moderately pubescent throughout. Head finely punctate, front with the nearly smooth and somewhat elevated area (evident in *nigripes*) wanting. Prothorax minutely and very sparsely punctate, more coarsely and densely so at sides and apex; sides feebly rounded, moderately constricted subapically, nearly straight and convergent toward base, the latter narrow. Elytra distinctly granulate-punctate, ante-median fascia and sub-apical maculations white, densely clothed with white pubescence, the fascia trending but slightly obliquely forward from extreme elytral margin to about one-third from suture, thence turning abruptly and obliquely backward to near the suture. Metasternum nearly smooth at middle, very minutely punctate at sides. Abdomen rather finely punctate. Length, 5.2 mm.

Miller, Indiana, July 18, 1915. *Holotype*, a male (No. 880), in my collection. Collected and presented to me by my friend Mr. Wm. J. Gerhard, to whom I dedicate this charming little species, as a slight token of appreciation of the numberless favors he has shown me.

Nearest allied to *nigripes* Say, but differing from that species in having the head more finely punctate, the sides of prothorax less rounded and more nearly straight and oblique toward base, the base narrower, the elytra less roughly sculptured and the abdomen a little more finely punctate.

<sup>2</sup> Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., xii, p. 154, 1885.

<sup>3</sup> Deutsche Entomol. Zeitschrift, p. 273, 1906.

**Enoclerus liljebladi** new species

Similar in form and general appearance to *E. ichneumoneus* Fabricius, from which it differs as follows: Head entirely red (the mandibles, palpi and antennae excepted), more finely and sparsely punctate. Prothorax with disc more finely punctate, the sides less strongly rounded, the subapical constriction stronger, the transverse impression much less sinuate. Scutellum subtransverse, obtusely rounded at apex (elongate triangular in *ichneumoneus*). Elytra black at base, basal fourth transversely rugulose and very finely punctate (coarsely and deeply punctate in *ichneumoneus*). Abdomen more punctate, intercoxal portion of first abdominal segment non-carinate, somewhat tumid near apex. Length, 7.5 to 12 mm.

With the form and color nearly as in *ichneumoneus*, this insect is upon examination found to possess but few characters in common with that species. Fifteen specimens have been seen and all agree among themselves in possessing the characters given above. This species also bears some resemblance to *muttkowskii*, but that species is broader, more depressed and the scutellum is orbicular. In *liljebladi* the anterior margin of the mesosternum is prominently lobed at middle, its anterior face nearly vertical and almost smooth, the submarginal carinae obsolescent at middle (this condition produced by the coarse strigose sculpture): in *muttkowskii* the lobe is feeble, broad, its anterior face arcuately descending, the outer margin finely carinate: in *ichneumoneus* the lobe is broad but rather prominent, its anterior face vertical, the lobe with a large, deep, irregularly hexagonal, depressed area, the margin of which is strongly carinate; the submarginal carinae are strongly developed and confluent with the carinate margin of depressed area near the middle of the sides. Many other differences are observable, but the above are amply sufficient to differentiate this particularly interesting species, the discovery of which is due to the assiduous collecting of my life-long friend, Mr. Emil Liljeblad, by whom it was taken on dead pine trees.

Pentwater, Michigan, July 11 to 22, 1920. *Holotype*, a male (No. 1203); *allotype*, a female (No. 1204); *paratype*, a male; *paratype*, a female, in the collection of the American Entomological Society. Paratypes are also in the collection of Mr. Liljeblad and that of Dr. Edward A. Chapin, of Washington, D. C.

The males average much smaller than the females, one very large male attains a length of 10.5 mm. In the male the last



ventral segment is broadly arcuate-emarginate, red: in the female the same segment is broadly and obtusely rounded, nearly truncate at apex, and more or less piceous or black.

**Enoclerus opifex** Gorham

*Clerus opifex* Gorham, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., III, p. 156, pl. VIII, f. 3, 1882.

This Central American species has been recorded as occurring in our fauna but once; in 1911<sup>4</sup> the writer recorded this species as taken at Alpine, Texas. No further representatives have been seen by me, but Mr. Chas. Liebeck has informed me that a specimen of this species is in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, which was taken by Messrs. Hebard and Rehn at Alamogordo, New Mexico, July 1907.

**Enoclerus chapini** new species

Moderately robust; feebly shining; red, occiput of head piceous, metasternum and elytra black, the latter with the lateral margin from base to apex, the elevated sutural margin, apical fourth, base somewhat narrowly at the humeri but more broadly in scutellar region, red, a curved median fascia and a small maculation at base, pale yellow; ventral abdominal segments red, their posterior margins (except fifth and sixth), black; pubescence moderately dense, the long pale hairs most evident at prothoracic flanks, base and apical fourth of elytra. Head (including the eyes) distinctly narrower than prothorax at widest part, finely but not very closely punctate. Prothorax as long as wide, apex one-third wider than base, subapical constriction and transverse impressed line very nearly obsolete, ante-basal constriction and the sub-basal transverse impressed line distinct; sides very feebly rounded, widest near base, strongly narrowing to about basal fourth, thence parallel to base; fine'y and very sparsely punctate, more densely so at the sides. Elytra moderately depressed; sides straight, nearly parallel to apical third, thence broadly and evenly rounded to the suture, the apices being conjointly rounded; very coarsely, closely punctate, especially in basal half of the elytra, at apex less coarsely and more shallowly punctate, in about the anterior two-thirds the punctures are somewhat distinctly seriate, three rather feeble costae being present upon each elytron. Length, 4.8 mm.

Arizona, (Morrison). *Holotype*, a male (No. 509) in my collection.

Named in honor of Dr. Edward A. Chapin, who has contributed greatly to our knowledge of this family.

The specimen upon which this species is founded bears a slight resemblance to *E. laetus* var. *abruptus* Leconte, and has for many years been placed with that species in my cabinet,

<sup>4</sup> Ent. News, XXII, p. 120.

but never in a satisfactory way. The coarse sculpture of the basal portion of elytra will immediately separate it from the allied *laetus* and its variety *abruptus*. It is, however, more closely related to *atriceps* Gorham, of Guatemala. In *atriceps* the head may be either black or red, it is also a larger species (7.3 mm.) than *chapini*, the color pattern is, however, quite similar, the principal difference being that in *chapini* the median fascia forms a distinct curve upon each elytron, the convexity toward the base, in *atriceps* the fascia is straight, the pale yellowish basal maculation wanting, and the apical margin of the prothorax narrowly black, the head is somewhat more coarsely and deeply punctate than in *chapini* but the elytral sculpture is quite similar in the two species.

***Enoclerus laetus* Klug and *Enoclerus coccineus* Schenkling**

*Clerus laetus* Klug, Abh. Berl., Akad., p. 301, 1842.

*Clerus abruptus* Leconte, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., p. 72, 1858.

*Clerus coccineus* Schenkling., Deutsch. Ent. Zeit., p. 272, 1906.

*Clerus corallinus* Fall, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., xxxiii, p. 240, 1907.

Under the name *Clerus corallinus* Fall, Mr. Chas. Schaeffer<sup>5</sup> has published a note in which he places *corallinus* as a variety of *abruptus* Leconte, failing to appreciate the fact that *abruptus* is but a variety of *laetus*, the latter name having priority; also that Prof. Fall's species is a synonym of *coccineus* Schenkling. Schaeffer also alludes to the probability of *flavosignatus* Spinola, *recurvatus* Gorham, and *laetus* Klug being merely variations of *abruptus*.

The writer feels compelled to dissent from the expressed opinion of Mr. Schaeffer so far at least as it relates to the identity of *laetus* and *coccineus*. It is the author's firm conviction that we have here two distinct species, and while it may be true that we have little more than type of color pattern to enable separation of these species, this appears to me to be, in this genus, of equal value to other specific characters. There is, in my opinion, always a distinct line of demarcation existent in the type of pattern in these two species. In all the specimens having a

<sup>5</sup> Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc. xvi, p. 131, 1903.

rather narrow, more or less lunate median fascia which it has been my privilege to examine, the fascia is distinctly interrupted at the suture, and these are referable to *laetus* and its variety *abruptus*. In *coccineus* the medium fascia is very broad, occupying one-third or more of the length of the elytra and is distinctly wider at the elytral margin and at the suture, where instead of being interrupted it extends along the sutural bead for a short distance toward the apex, and also extends along the suture from the fascia usually quite to the scutellum; the form is a trifle more slender and the elytral sculpture finer than in *laetus* or *abruptus*.

Mr. Schaeffer seems to have been influenced primarily by the fact that the two species in question, and also those mentioned by him as very likely varieties, have at base an identical maculation. It would be entirely unsafe to assume that the presence of these maculations denoted specific identity; as an illustration, there are numerous species, mostly South and Central American, possessing this basal fleck or spot, in which the type of elytral pattern is so distinctive that even the most conservative of students must regard them as specifically distinguishable.

The writer believes that the species possessing this basal maculation, which is almost invariably a paler color than the surrounding color and usually more shining and smoother than the rest of the surface, situated at the base of each elytron, and a little closer to the scutellum than the humeri, form a natural group. The origin of this maculation may be perhaps traced to those species having a basal striga, that is, a slightly elevated elongate narrow whitish spot or line at base, such as is seen in the Brazilian *scenicus* Klug, from which we may pass to such types as *mysticus* Klug, in which the basal half of elytra is yellow with dark markings, leaving the location of the maculation (and more) pale. Thence we pass on to *ruficollis* Castelnau, in which the elytra are dark at base with a pale marking starting from the position of the usual maculation, running obliquely to near the suture which it parallels to just in front of the middle, thence turning forward to the marginal flanks at a point just behind the humeri. By successive steps we then proceed through such species as *artifex* Spinola, *pulchellus* Klug, *sobrinus* Castelnau, *deliciosus* Gorham, *pusillus* Klug, *distinctus* Spinola, *bilobus* Spinola, *recurvatus* Gorham, *flavosignatus* Spinola, and *atriceps*

Gorham, to those of our own limited fauna, that is *chapini*, *laetus* and its variety *abruptus* and finally reach *coccineus*.

***Enoclerus palmii* Schaeffer**

*Clerus palmii* Schaeffer, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XII, p. 218, 1904.

This species, described from one specimen, was known from Arizona (Senator), only. It is known to me from Las Vegas and Gallup, New Mexico, and just recently Mr. Warren Knaus sent me for determination a series of four specimens bearing labels reading as follows:—"Coal Creek Canon, Cedar City, Utah, 6500 ft. July 25, '21. Knaus, Nininger, Hoover." This series is remarkably uniform in size, form, color and pattern of elytral fascia.

***Serriger reichel* Spinola**

*Serriger reichel* Spinola, Mon. Clerites, p. 171, pl. XII, fig. 3, 1844.

*Aulicus antennatus* Schaeffer, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LIX, p. 158, 1921.

If the writer has correctly identified Mr. Schaeffer's species, it is the same as *Serriger reichel*, a genus and species which from the time of the appearance of the original description seem to have remained unknown to all writers, including the great savant Lacordaire. Although it was described from Reiche's collection as from "Le Mexique," it was entirely unknown to the Rev. H. S. Gorham, author of that portion of the Biologia Centrali-Americana which deals with the family Cleridae, but he remarks that *Serriger* is a genus about which there is room for a good deal of doubt. In 1917, in rearranging a portion of my Clerid material, this species was recognized by me, mixed amongst some *Aulicus* species, where it had been placed without proper study being given to it. The specimen at hand is a male from "So. Cal." The form, color and color pattern, sculpture and size agree so well with Spinola's description and figure that the present specimen might be said to fit perfectly in every detail. There is, however, a slight difference in the structure of the antennae; the fifth joint, in the detail drawing accompanying the figure, is represented as rather strongly dilated, in my specimen it is scarcely discernibly dilated. It is a well established fact that quite a few of the detail figures given in the "Monographie" are more or less inaccurate, sometimes even as to the number

of joints shown. My specimen agrees so well with the description of *Aulicus antennatus* that I feel sure that we have the same species in hand. It was upon the record afforded by the specimen in my collection that the writer entered this as a member of our fauna in Leng's Catalogue of Coleoptera.